Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1820. [NUMBER 1566.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Minutes of Council of this date.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL 24TH MAY 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council considering it proper that the officers of the Hon'ble Company's Marine on this Establishment, should be placed in respect to uniform on a level with those of all other Military Services under this Government, has been pleased to direct that the Commodore, the Senior and Junior Captains, the Commanders, and the First, and Second Lieutenants shall wear Epaulettes according to their respective ranks, distinguished as follows:

Commodore,—Two Gold Epaulettes with a Silver Lion and two Stars on each.

Senior Captains,—Two Gold Epaulettes with a Silver Lion and one Star on each.

Junior Captains,—Two Gold Epaulettes with a Silver Lion only on each.

Commanders,—Two Gold Epaulettes plain.

First Lieutenants,—One Gold Epaulette plain on the right shoulder.

Second Lieutenants,—One Gold Epaulette plain on the left shoulder.

It is further directed that the undress of all Officers (with the exception of the Commodore) be without Lace, and that the undress of the Commodore be distinguished by two rows of Broad Gold Lace on the Collar only, and that the full dress of all the Officers do remain as it now is, with the addition of the Epaulettes of their ranks respectively.

This arrangement is to have effect from the 4th of the ensuing month of June.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Government

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th May, 1820.

By CLOTWORTHY UPTON Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy &c. &c. &c. at Trincomalie.

WHEREAS my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased by their Warrant bearing date 27th July 1819 to appoint *Mr. Joseph Ballingall* Store Keeper of His Majesty's Naval Yard at Trincomalie in the room of *Mr. Samuel Holman* Deceased.

Public Notice.

Is hereby given, in order that *Mr. Joseph Ballingall* may be accredited accordingly.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Naval Yard Trincomalie 8th day of May 1820.

C. UPTON.
Commissioner.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

IN HIS

Commission Rooms,

THIS DAY (*Wednesday.*)

WEARING Apparel, a Collection of Books, as advertised in Saturday's Courier. Glass Ware, Sadlery, Palankeens, Jewellery, Furniture, Hodgson's Beer, Cape Wine, Port Wine, French Claret, &c. &c.

At Twelve o'Clock will be put up for Sale five Europe Sheep, in excellent condition, three Saddle Horses, a Buggy with Horse and Harness, also a Shigram Do.

Apollo-House, June 7th 1820.

Literary Agency.

Mr. COLEMAN,

CALCUTTA.

BEING *about to return to England at the close of the present year, it is notified that the Books, &c. &c. in the British Gallery, will be disposed of, until the 31st of October next, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the prices marked in the Catalogues, for ready Money, Hoondies or references for Payment in Calcutta only.—It is most respectfully requested, that remittances may include all incidental Expences of Dawk Banghy, &c. &c., the principal object of the reduction in the prices being to prevent the increase of outstanding accounts.*

Mr. COLEMAN avails himself of this opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who have so liberally patronized him, and begs to add, that it is his intention to establish himself as an Agent in London, to supply Residents in this country with Books, Pamphlets. News-papers, Drawing Materials, Music, Stationery, Maps, Charts, Globes, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c. which he will undertake to do at 15 per cent, upon the London prices. This per centage will cover the expences of Shipping, Freight, Insurance, duties and all other charges *to Calcutta, where Mr. Coleman's agent will land and forward them agreeable to instructions that he may receive from the parties for whom the respective articles may have been shipped.*

With a view of being enabled to forward periodical and other publications by the earliest possible channels of conveyance, immediately they are issued from the press, Mr. C. will establish Correspondents at both Portsmouth and Deal, so that (as his undivided time and attention will be devoted to his engagements with India only) *works published or arriving in London on one day, may be on board vessels, under dispatch for this country, on the following one.*

From Mr. COLEMAN'S long residence in India, and experience in what is calculated to give satisfaction, united to attention to business in general, and care to select from new publications works of interest and merit, he flatters himself that he shall meet with a continuance of that support which he has, up to the present period, experienced.

The very low terms on which the proposed Ageney will be undertaken, will point out that references for the payment of the bills in London, on the dispatch of the orders, will be requisite. Duplicate bills will be forwarded with the articles.

Mr. COLEMAN will annually, transmit to Gentlemen, who may favor him with their orders, the London Catalogues.

Orders from Gentlemen at the other Presidencies, will be also received and executed on the same terms—with the exception, that it will be necessary that they should name their own agents, to whom their orders may be consigned.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of having their orders executed through Mr. Coleman, will have the goodness to favor him with their names, and he will give them due notice of the period of his departure, that they may be enabled to transmit to him such farther communication as they may wish to make.

Bombay April 1820.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the partnership subsisting between *Mr. Henry Wooler* and *Mr. Francis Lugrin*, under the firm of *Wooler and Co.* has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business in future will be carried on by *Mr. Francis Lugrin* and *Mr. John Watson*, under the firm of.

Lugrin and Watson.

Bombay, May 31st 1820.

Lugrin and Watson.

BEG to assure the friends of the late firm and the public in general, that the most punctual and unremitted attention to their future favours will, they hope, ensure them that liberal support which the late firm, has enjoyed during so long a period.

Bombay 1st June 1820.

Mr. Henry Wooler.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the Civilians, Military and others on this establishment for their very liberal support during a period of twelve years, and trusts all those persons indebted to the late concern (who can do it without inconvenience) will remit the amount of their debts as early as possible, his residence in this country entirely depending upon their collection,

Bombay 31st May 1820.

A CARD.

Monsieur Grimand de Chanvert.

HAVING lately arrived in Bombay has the honor of announcing to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Settlement that he gives Lessons both in English and in French Dancing, and will attend on such Gentlemen or Ladies who wish to take Lessons, for themselves, or are desirous to have their Children intructed.

Letters addressed, to *Monsieur Grimand de Chanvert*, at *Mr. Jolliffe's* Seminary, will meet with immediate attention.

Bombay, June 6th 1820.

To be Let.

THAT commodious House at Colabah, close to the Ferry, belonging to the Estate of the late Major General *Waddington*,

The premises may be viewed at any time, being now unoccupied, Rent Rupees 150 per Month, for a period not less than six months; any further information desired, may be obtained on application at the Office of Messrs. *John Leckie, & Co.*

Bombay, June 7.

Boyce & Co's.

PRICES

UPON WHICH A DISCOUNT OF 10 *Per Cent.*

Is allowed for Prompt Payment, or for Bills at 30 Days Sight.

(CONTINUED FROM THE LAST COURIER.)

Silver Plate.

		Rupees.
18 inch round Waiters with chas'd edges, ... *each*		550
14 ... ... "		375
Richly chas'd Bread Baskets, "	275 to	375
Sauce Pans & Covers, ... " "		150
Chas'd Salts & Spoons, ... " "		85
Chas'd Tea Pots, Basons, and Ewers, ... *per set*	"	500
Ditto, ... " "		400
Tea Pots & Stands, Cream Ewers & Sugar Basons, gilt inside, "		365
Table Spoons, ... *per doz.* "		150
Dessert Spoons, ... " "		110
Tea Spoons, ... " "		45
Table Forks, ... " "		160
Dessert Forks, ... " "		110
Soup Ladles, ... *each* "		40
Fish Knives, ... " "		30
Gravy Spoons, ... " "		30
Cream Spoons, ... " "		10
Sugar Ladles, ... " "		8
Butter Knives, ... " "		12
Marrow Spoons, ... " "		12
Nutmeg Graters, ... "	25 to	35
Plain, Fluted, and Shell edge & Funnels, ...	30 to	60

Plated Ware.

Oblong Dishes and Covers with Silver mountings, *per pair*	250 to	300
Do. " " Silver Gadroon and Shell mounting, "	"	180
4 Glass Liquor Frames, ... *each*	125 to	200
3 " " " "	75 to	160
7 " Cruet, ... "	120 to	175
Bottle Stands, ... *per pair*	30 to	40
Bread Baskets, ... *each*	75 to	175
Hot water Plates, Silver Gadroons, ... *per pair*	"	135
Toast Racks, ... *each*	"	12
Egg Boilers for 6 Eggs, "	100 to	175
Egg Boilers, for 4 Eggs, "	100 to	135
Dish Rings with Lamps, "	"	50
Wine Funnels ... ... "	15 to	25
Sliding Wire Shade Candlesticks, ...	"	40
10 Inch Oblong Waiters Silver Gadroons, ...	"	35
16 Inch ... Do. "	"	85
Table Spoons double Plated on Steel, ... *per dozen*		45
Dessert, ... "	"	35
Tea, ... "	"	16
Shade Snuffers, ... *each*	"	10
Tea Pots, Sugar Basons, and Cream Ewers Silver Gadroons and Knobs, *per set*	120 to	150

Porcelain.

Breakfast Sets of fine Porcelain, elegantly Painted, for 14 Persons, ... *per set*	180 to	300
Elegant Dinner Services, Spodes Ware, finely enamelled consisting of 22 dishes of sizes, 14 Dozen Plates of sorts, 8 Tureens and Stands of sorts, 2 Sallad Bowls & 2 drains, 10 Baking, Beef Steak, & Vegetable dishes, 24 Hot Water Plates, 1 Dessert Centre piece, 4 Oval Comportiers, 4 Shell, end do. 4 Cream & Sugar Bowls, complete,	275 to	480

Glass Ware.

Elegant 8 light Fountain Lustres, with the usual number of Spare Articles, *per pair*	...	2,400
Elegant 8 light Regent do. "	...	2,750
Do. 6 light Fountain do. "	...	1,650
Do. 6 light Regent do. "	...	1,800
Do. 4 light Fountain do. "	...	975
Do. 4 light Regent do. "	...	1,100
Elegant double branched Wall shades, with rich cut glass pans, paste brilliant Octagon drops and icicles and spare Articles, *per pair*	...	175
Elegant single branched do do.	...	90
Elegant double branched, double plated Table Pedestals and Shades, with rich cut glass pans, paste brilliant Octagon drops, icicle & spare Articles, ...	...	400
Elegant single branch double plated do. with do. do. do.	...	200
Do. ... ... without pans, drops or icicles,	...	75
Do. Round double Chamber Candlesticks with snuffers and Extinguishers & spare shades to each, *each*	...	25
Glass Bottomed Globe Hanging Lamps, plated Chains and Rings, and glass Burners complete (1st size, *per pair*	...	60
Do. do. 2d size, ... "	...	40
Do. do. 2d size a different pattern, ...	...	38

Mathematical & ... struments, from Gilb...

Pocket Compasses, in Silver and Metal gilt cases,	*each*	15 to	50
Thermometers, in Mahogany sliding and Morocco cases,	"	12 to	20
Eye Glasses, set in Gold, ...	"	15 to	40
Gold Spectacles in Morocco cases with 2 sets of spare glasses to each, ...		60 to	75
Silver Do. in do. do. 2 sets of spare glasses to each. ...		12 to	20
Field Telescopes in leather sling cases, ...		50 to	100
Marine Telescopes covered with leather, ...		35 to	45
Day and Night Telescopes with Shades, ...		45 to	100
Piedmont Barometers, round fronts and rack index, ...	"		75
Engineer's Drawing Instruments in Mahogany boxes with locks, ...	"		75
Engineer's Field Telescopes,	"		275
Compound Microscopes, on scroll feet in Mahogany cases,	"		75
Do. Do. full apparatus in fish skin cases, ...	"		120

Mirrors.

18 Inch Convex Mirrors, gilt rims, stag top, 2 branches glass shades and cut glass paus, ...	*per pair*		500
Convex Mirrors, 4 to 10 inches Diameter, ...	*each*	8 to	35
Concave Do. 4 to 10	"	8 to	35

Bombay, 7th June 1810

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Balcrustna Govindjee hath contracted and agreed to sell to Limjee Cawasjee all that Messuage Tenement, or Dwelling House with the Garden ground and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate at Bycullah near to the house of the late Mrs. Nesbit, which said Messuage, Tenement and appurtenances are now in the occupation of Major Kinnersley, at a monthly rent: and all persons having any Claims or demands, Mortgages or other Securities on or affecting the premises are to give notice thereof and produce the same within 14 days to Mr. Ayrton, Solicitor, at his Office opposite the Church in Bombay or they will be precluded the same; and the said premises considered free of all incumbrances.

Bombay 3d June 1820.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએયને ખાલ કરૂ૬ાટનાં • ગોવીન્જી • રાજી થઇ ને • લીમજી • કાવશાજી ની • શા ડે • પોતાનુ ઘેર • એક • તથા • વડીની • જમીન • શા ડે • મોએખલા • ઉપરનુ • વેચવાનુ • શાકુ • કીરેનુ છે • એ • ઘેર • મીશાતરીશા • નીશાબટનાં • જોએ ખલાવાલા • ઘેર • આગલછે • એ • ઘેરમાં • ફમણા • મેજર • કીનીશલી • ખારે • રેફેછે • એ ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • આગાર • લોકોનો • ટાવો • અગાર • લેફેનન્ટ • અગાર • ગીરવી • દા વો • પોચતો • ફોએ • તા • તે • થણીઓએઆ જથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમાંઆવીને • ઓ ફાતર • આરીટન • લાએરની • ફારીશ • કો ટમાં • એંગરેજનાં • દેવલ • આગલ • પોતાનો દાવો • દેખાડે • તેમાર • પછી • એ • દાવો • ક બુલ • કરશે • નહી તા • ૩જી • જુન ૧૮૨૦

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MAY 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council appoints sub Conductor Carpenter to act in the situation of Conductor until further Orders.

Captain William Miles of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, is appointed Acting Resident in Kutch, Vice MacMurdo deceased.

Captain William Perkins 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, is appointed Post Master at Baroda, and placed under the Orders of the Resident.

Lieutenant D. W. Shaw of the 2d Battalion 10th Resiment, is appointed to command the Escort of the Resident at Baroda vice Inglis.

17th May 1820.

The following promotions are ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Inverarity to be Captain, and Ensign F. Jones to be Lieutenant, in succession to McMurdo deceased.—Date of Rank 29th April 1820.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having arrived in the Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 12th Instant, and having produced their Certificates of appointment, for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns,—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. George DuVernet.
" George Willlom Gillio.
" William Macan.
" George Macan.
" Robert Mignan.

17th May 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved that a third member shall be appointed, provisionally, to the Medical Board of this Presidency, is pleased to nominate Superintending Surgeon Sproule to that situation.

Captains R. Thew and R. Foster of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, are appointed respectively first and Second Deputy Commissaries of stores at the Presidency.

18th May, 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major F. D. Ballentyne, of the 1st Bat. of the Grenadier Regiment, Agent with the Guicawar Tributaries in Kattywar and Myhee Caute,

Major Stannus, Assist.-Adj.-General, and Captain Wilson, Assist.-Quarter-Master-General of the Baroda Subsidary Force, are attached to the field Force assembled in Kutch.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Major General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. to proceed to Calcutta in consequence of His Excellency the most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, having being pleased to consent to the Major General's removal to the Staff of the Bengal Army.

The appointment, made by Colonel Huskinson, commanding the troops in Kandeish, of Serjeant J. West, of His M's. 67th Regt. to be Line Serjeant to the Assistant Quarter Master General's Department, from the 27th ult. is confirmed.

Referring to the Government General Order of the 14th of October last, respecting the issue of Leather Pantaloons to the Native Cavalry Regiments, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the ttoppage of half a Rupee per meusum shall commence from the Pay Abstract due on the 1st of June next, and the amount so realized by the Pay Master of the range on which the Cavalry are serving, be credited to the Leather Pantaloon Fund, under the provision of the above general order.

20th May, 1820.

Messrs. Edmund Grisdale, and Benjamin Justice, having reported their arrival, the former in the Blenden Hall, on the 13th, the latter in the Warren Hastings, on the 14th inst.; and having produced their certificates of appointment for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

24th May, 1820.

Lieut. J. A. Crosby, of the 2d | 5th N. Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick Certificate, for a period of Six Months, from the date of his embarkation.

Information having been received of the Death of Lieut. Col. T. C. Harris, at Sea, which is considered authentic, that Officer is struck off the strength of the Army from the 15th of October last; and the following promotions are ordered to be made viz.

Adjustment of Rank.

Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel W. B. D. Sealy to take Rank in succession to Harris deceased,—Date of Rank unknown but suppose it to be about the 15th October, last, 16th October 1819.

Ninth Regiment, N. I.

Major J. A. Willis, Captain M. Soppitt, and Lt. H. N. Corsellis, to take Rank vice Sealy promoted, 16th October 1819.

Promotion.

Infantry.

Senior Major W. Gilbert, to be Lieut, Colonel, vice Fallon deceased, 11th December 1819.

Fifth Regiment, N. I.

Captain A. Gibson, to be Major, & Lieut. & Brevet Captain S. Long, to be Captain vice Gilbert promored do. do. do.

Adjustment of Rank.

Tenth Regiment, N. I.

Lieut, R. Bulkly, to take Rank vice Nash promoted, 2d June 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following augmentations and arrangements be made in the army of this Presidency.

One Regiment of Native Cavalry to be raised; to consist of three squadrons of six Troops, on the same organization with the Cavalry Regiments now on this Establishment.

One Regiment of Native Infantry to be added to the Infantry of the Line, to be called the twelfth, and to consist of two Battalions of 850 Rank and File each, of which one is to serve as a Marine Battalion on the plan of the 11 Regiment.

The Portugueze Militia and Surat Local Corps to be disbanded; and two Extra Battalions of 700 Rank and File each, with a Commandant and Adjutant to each, from the Line, to be raised in their room, enlisted for general Service.

All the Battalions of the Line to be reduced to 850 Rank and File each. To give effect to this resolution it is not intended that the men actually in service be discharged without their consent, but the reduction is to be accomplished by stopping recruiting, by granting their discharge to such as may desire, it and by filling up the additional Marine Regiment and the Extra Battalions by volunteers from the present Regiments of the Line.

The augmentation is to have effect from the 4th of this month; the date from which the Portugueze Militia and Surat Local corps are to be disbanded, will be hereafter announced.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to adopt the subsidary arrangements necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

25th May 1820.

In reference to the General Order dated the 17th of this month, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Third Member of the Medical Board perform the duties of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency.

In consequence of a Third Member having been appointed provisionally to the Medical Board, the following promotions and arrangements are ordered by the Honorable the Governor in Council to take place.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

Surgeon C. A. West, to be Superintending Surgeon, vice Sproule promoted.—Date of Rank, 17th May 1820.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James Mitchell, to be Surgeon in succession to West.—Do. Do. Do.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon William Fanion, to be Garrison Surgeon at Surat in succession to West.—Do. Do. Do.

REMOVALS.

Superintending Surgeon J. Milne, M. D., to the Northern and Southern Konean, including the island of Salsette, in succession to Sproule.

Superintending Surgeon H. Robertson, to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, in succession to Milne.

Superintending Surgeon C. A. West to Kandeish, in succession to Robertson.

26th May 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. A. Harvey, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and Barrack Master at Kaira, to officiate as Interpreter to the 2d Battalion 7th Regt. Native Infantry, from the 15th ultimo.

A vacancy having taken place in the Survey Department in the Deckan by the death of Lieutenant Wright, Lieutenant N. Campbell of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to do duty under Major Sutherland until further orders.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain Campbell to resign the appointment of Paymaster to Lieutenant Colonel Barclay's Force, and transfers that department to the charge of Captain Stanley, Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant George Sangster of the 9th Regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

26th May 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Sterling to the adjutancy of the Supernumerary Battalion of the Auxiliary Infantry, vacant by return to England of Captain Sykes.

Lieutenant Mansfield, Senior Assistant Commandant, is appointed to the command of the 4th Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, vice Lieutenant Hunter returned to England; Lieutenant T. M. Baillie of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry succeeding Lieutnant Mansfield as Assistant Commandant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to explain that the allowance authorized by Government General Order of 5th of January 1818, is granted to those officers only, who may be properly appointed by warrant to officiate as Deputy judge Advocates; and that it never was the intention of Government to extend it to Superintending Officers employed at other than General Courts Martial.

29th May 1820.

A Royal salute to be fired tomorrow at noon from Hornby's Battery on the occasion of the accession of His Majesty King George the Fourth to the Throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and at one o'clock, by the Honorable Company's Cruizers in the Harbour.

Royal salutes to be fired at every station subordinate to this Presidency at such time after the receipt of these Orders as the Officer Commanding at each may direct,

31st May 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Political Department, viz.

James Williams, Esq. appointed to act as Resident in Kutch.

Lieutenant Charles Walters of the European Regt. to officiate as 2d Assistant to the Resident in Kutch.

C, Norris, Esq, to act as Resident at Baroda.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Councie
(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 30. Captain W. Ogelvie, A. D. C. from Malabar Coast,

June 1. Brevet. Captain H. Coyle, 1st Batt. | 4th Regt. M. N. I. from Mhow.

Do. 2. Captain Snodgrass, 8th | Regt. from Surat.

Do. 3. Major M. Williams.

Do. 4. Lieutenant H. Cochrane, H. M. 47th | Regt. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—May 27. Major C. Powell, M. N. I. to Madras.

June 4 Assist. Surgeon Will Gall, 2d | 8th to Sea.

Do. Superintending Surgeon John Milne, to Salsette.

MR. EDITOR,

I thought you had put the matter at rest for ever concerning the comparative goodness of Bengal and Bombay built Ships, but I find it is again revived; at least a letter in a late Calcutta Journal signed Nauticus, says that Ships can be built in Bengal, on more reasonable terms than in Bombay; if I were to concede this to Nauticus, which I am not disposed to do, I should ask him are they as good? No!!! at least twenty-five per cent. inferior, to a Vessel built at Bombay; we have two witnesses now in our harbour, the Margaret and Frances, and the Teignmouth with Bengal upper works, to prove this assertion.

The Teignmouth on coming into Dock for repair was found so bad that the whole of her upper works were obliged to be removed and her frame and planking above the Wales replaced by new, so that she is again *entirely Bombay Built*, her bottom required nothing, although near 20 years a float.

The Margaret and Francis of about 12 years old, has had a complete repair.

The assertions made by, Malabar Teak, are grounded on facts too incontrovertible to be refuted by such a reasoner as Nauticus, whose witty paragraphs are really above my comprehension.

Ships ought to be built in Bengal cheaper than in Bombay, the price of labor in one place being only half the sum, it is in the other; but no man in his senses would build or even buy a Bengal Ship, if he could supply himself with one built even at Cochin or Damaun,

The Price per Ton for building Kings or Company's Ships has scarcely ever been obtained in Bombay, the Men of War have seldom been completed, as they take a load of Timber home, & go under jury masts. The Company's Vessels built in their own Dock-Yard, are nevertheless saddled with all the charges that would be incurred by a Private Ship, so that it is but fair to infer that a Pilot Vessel which stands on the Company's books at about 80,000 Rupees does not actually cost the Company, much more than half the sum. In hopes that some abler pen will take this subject in hand

I am Mr. Editor, Your Servant,
TITUS.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM. RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loan 1819-20 par 108.	PREM. RS. 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 1
30 Days —— on Calcutta — 110 — 100 Sicca Rs
30 Days —— on Madras — 105 — 100 Madras do
8 Days —— on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do
8 Days —— on Poonah — 103½ — 100 Poonah do
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad, 110½ — 100 Ahmed. do

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE, 1820.

We have continued our Extracts from the only papers in our possession viz. a few Litchfield Gazettes & Observers for January & the Malta Gazette of the 4th March, which is almost completely occupied with the melancholy accounts of the Death of the King and Duke of Kent.

The Journals for January, are by no means devoid of interest, and although our commercial relations with America had somewhat brightened yet the speech of the President, leads us to believe that more prohibitory laws respecting our commercial intercourse are in agitation; an increase of their Navy is about to take place, and indeed it would appear if they wish to preserve their trade with the Mediterranean, that it is demanded; for their vessels are detained and ill treated on every occasion without ceremony.

The Foreign papers state that Ireland is in a disturbed state and that the Malcontents stile themselves Ribbon men.

The Florence paper of the 16th March says. the search after the conspirators still continues; it is said that an accomplice gave the first notice of the conspiracy to Government. A few days before the person, whose name we are not in possession of, met Lord Harrowby on Horseback in St. James Park, to whom he gave a letter which contained the particulars of this horrible plot to destroy all the members of Government; Lord Harrowby alighted in order to have more particulars from the person, which having heard he again mounted his horse and rode off to lay the information before the other ministers his colleagues.

The Bengal Editors are clamorous in their demands for some explanation respecting an overland packet alluded to in our Gazette of the 5th of April; the interest it created here having been gratified shortly after by the arrival of our regular Ships, the circumstance had quite escaped us; but on enquiring we find that, it is supposed to have been on board the Ariel when that ill fated vessel was lost.

No rain has yet fell, though the intense heat as well as the scarcity of water to drink demands it, the winds however appear to be settled in the right quarter, indicating the near approach of the Monsoon rains.

On Sunday last, the Venerable Doctor Barnes, gave to the society of Bombay, an impressive discourse on the late melancholy events; the Text was taken from the 2 verse of the 7th Chapter of Ecclesiastes. *It is better to go to the house of mourning, than to go to the house of feasting;*

Whilst we congratulate ourselves at the Presidency with the gradual dimunition, if not the total absence of Cholera, yet we are concerned to state that it continues to rage in many parts of Guzerat and Kutch with great violence.

The Division of H. M. 65th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Digby, which were landed at Mandavie, from the Charlotte Captain Stevenson, in the end of last month, sat out on their march to Booje on the 29th of May in good health and spirits; and we have no doubt that this little band will effectually check the insolence of the invaders.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that a Box, containing the papers and accounts of the Ship Cambridge, Captain Fonssaint, was taken from his house, and that advertisements were issued and rewards offered, for its recovery, but without effect, although the Ship was here for two months after the Box had been taken away; The Ship had however no sooner taken her departure than the Box is found broken open with all the papers scattered about; It was found we are informed in the Duncan road, not far from the Kamatee village, and some of the principal papers have been forwarded to the Ship at Madras.

The conclusion arising from this incident is this, that the Box was taken from the Captain's house by some of his own servants, under an impression that it contained valuables, and we are led to draw it, as many similar circumstances have occurred before.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The Friends of Captain William Walpole will be glad to hear of his having been posted to the Seringapatam frigate, which he is to take to England. Lieutenant George Gambier, late in the Minden and now in the Topaze, has been promoted into the Curlew.

Royal salutes were fired on Tuesday last in honor of the accession of His present Majesty George the 4th to the throne.

Private accounts from Jaulnah state that the head-quarters of the force have been removed to Hydrabad, The left wing of H. M. 30th foot was under marching orders, and it was expected that the 1st Bat. 12th Regt. or Wallajabad light infantry would follow them shortly to head-quarters.

Bom. Cour.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Hannah of this port who sailed from this on the 8th of May was carried off shore by the gale of the 10th and 11th and afterwards had light winds and did not reach Mangalore until the 19th instant; she takes to Bengal the Passengers and Crew of the Hope.

The Charlotte, returned from Mandavie on Sunday, having effected the landing of the detachment of the 65th regiment, on that dangerous coast, and at this late period of the season, not without difficulty, but without any accident.

The Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings on her Voyage to this port, fell in with and spoke the Aurora, Captain Percy Earl, from Bengal to Liverpool, on the 2d February last, in 2° North Latitude & 25° West Longitude; all well.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 31. Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, from Persian Gulph, 26th May.

Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera, from Broach.

June 2. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Do. 4 Ship Charlotte, John Stevenson, from Kutch Mandavie, 26th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Volunteer.—Mr. Bax, Mrs. Waterman and Child.

Per Charlotte.—Conductor Pollock, and Sub. Conductor William.

DEPARTURES.—May 30. Ship Asia, Wm. P. Fulcher, to Calcutta.

Do. 31. Grab Ship Asia, Felix, M. Bradshaw, to West Coast of Sumatra

June 3. Ship Syren, Thos. McDonell, to Calcutta.

Do. 4. Lord Castlereagh, F. D. Briggs, to Pulo Penang and China.

Do. 5. Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, to Calcutta.

PASSENGRS.

By Asia.—Mr. Young free Mariner.

By Syren.—H W. Hobhouse, Esq. Civil Service.

By Lord Castlereagh.—J. Keate, Esq. C. S. Doctor Gall, Capt. Sharp, Mr. Roach.

By Volunteer.—Capt. Coyle.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship Warren Hastings for China.
Ship Faze Allum, for Persian Gulph.
Ship Eliza, for Bengal.
Ship Futta Alvadood, for Malacca.
Ship Carron, for Mocha.
Ship Cornwallis, for do.

Siam—Ship Navikhan Samoot, for Siam.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Sylph, Prince of Wales, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ship.

Warren Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Carron, Upton Castle, Glorioso, Fatteh Alvadood, Faz el Kurim, Angelica, Cornwallis, Charlotte.

BENGAL.

Eliza.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, William Neilson.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Triunfo Americano,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

SIAMESE.

Navikhan Samoot,

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

May 11, Ship Wellington, George Maxwell, from Rangoon 30th April.

Do. 12, Aurora, Peter Butler, from Rangoon 1 May.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 7, Catharine (Brig)
Do. 13, Wellington, and
Do. 13, Aurora (Brig)

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig Aurora from Penang.—Mr. G. Ridgway Country Service,

REMARKS.

The [illegible] Ship Perthshire got a ground upon Fultah Sand on the 19th instant, and was entirely up-set with a valuable cargo of Timber, no part of which is expected to be recovered.

The Brig Aurora, brings accounts of the Auspicious and Calcdonia intending to sail from Rangoon on the 18th instant, for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MAY 8, Ship Henry Porcher, T. Phillips, for London, via Madras.

Do. 9. Ship Caledonia, R. Gillies, for Greenock.

Do. 10. Ship John Tobin, S. C. Lyon, for Liverpool.

Do. 12. Ship Stanmore, Charles Gray, for Valparaiso.

PUT BACK FROM SEA.

Do. 13. Ship Essex, J. Mahon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Lord Minto, and the Perseverance.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following stations on the 13th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Sulimany, Rozalia, (P.) Exmouth. James Scott, Lady Castlereagh, and Primairo Rey dos Reinos Unidos, (P.)

KEDGEREE.

Remains.—Bussorah Merchant, outward bound.

SAUGAR.

Remain.—The Hero of Malown, Daphne, Cochin and Eliza,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 17. Brig Sweepstakes, G. Kerby, from Cuddalore 16th May.

Do. 18. Schooner Lagille, (French), Jude, from Mahe 17th March.

Do. 19. H. M. Sloop of War Curlew, P. Blackwood, Esq. from Trincomalie.

Do. Brig Two Brothers, J. C. Batta, from Colombo 20th April.

Do. 20 Ship Hashmy, Chas. E. Smith, from Bombay 7th May.

Do. 22. Ship Nymphen, (Danish), P. S. Kierulf, from Calcutta 4th, and Masulipatam 13th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 17. Ship Nadree, J. Pringle for Calcutta.

Do. 20. Ship Venus, G. Dawson, for Trincomalie.

Do. 21. Ship La Indien, (French) Plassiard for Batavia.

Do. 22. Ship Helen, E. Cooper for Calcutta.

Do. 23. Ship Hashmy, Charles E. Smith, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On Thursday morning last, the Lady of Michie Forbes, Esquire, of a Son.

DEATH.

In camp at Jaulnah, on the 14th of May of the Cholera Morbus, Lieut. John Edward Loveridge, of the 5th Regt. M. N. I. an officer whose premature death is deeply regretted.

On Friday last, Captain William Sylvester, formerly of the Country Service.

Captain Sylvester was a native of America and commanded the Ship Jehangier of this port for a period of 10 years, when having obtained a competency, he returned to his native country in 1803, and embarked his capital in trade, which was for a time prosperous; misfortune however came, drove him from his family, and he came to Bombay, under a hope that by means of former friends his prospects might be bettered, his hopes were however not realised, and he sunk under the depression.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Serjeant James Thomson, Overseer of the H. C.'s Stud at Buxar, to Miss Henrietta Jane Flack, of the European Female Orphan Asylum in Calcutta.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Lieut. Thomas D'Oyly, of Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Williams, Daughter of Henry Williams, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, the Lady of the Rev John Lawson, of a Son.

On the same day, the Lady of Dr. G. Mc Cowan, of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, at Chandeah Factory Zillah Jessore, at the house of her father, M. Razet, Esq. Madame Verploegh, of a Son.

At Barreilly, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Francis Law, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Juanpore, on the 5th instant, of the Small Pox, at 6 P. M. Charlotte Elizabeth, and at 11 P. M. Thomas, infant children of Rose and Thomas Carran.—the former aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.—the latter aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

At Berhampore, on Thursday the 11th ultimo, after a short illness of only three days, Lieutenant and Adjutant Richard Howard, of H. M. 59th Regiment.—a man who had endeared himself to his brother Officers and acquaintances by every amiable and honorable quality which could adorn the Officer and the Gentleman; he died deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

On the night of the 12th instant, of 6 days illness, Master B. A. Rodrigues, son of Mr. B. Rodrigues, aged 7. years and 5 months,—bitterly lamented by his parents and a large circle of friends, owing to his suavity of manners, sensibility and affectionate deportment.

At Berhampore, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, in the 27th year of his age. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a young man who possessed the most agreeable and engaging manners, together with the sweetest principles of integrity, and was an honor to his family,—his premature death will be long and unfeignedly regretted for his many amiable qualities, by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At the same place, on the 1st. instant, Mr. T. Wallace, a young man most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th Instant, at St. Mary's in the Fort, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, A. M. Lieut. C. I. Rose, of the Honorable Company's 2d Batt. 22d Regt. N. I. to Miss E. A. Ahier, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Ahier of the 2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I.

At Batavia, on the 17th November 1817, T. G. Canter Vesscher, Esq. Son of C. A. Canter Vesscher, Esq. to Miss Cornelia, eldest Daughter of C. J. Canter Vesscher, Esq.

At Batavia, on the 30th of February last, C. S. H. Chasie, Esq. Son of the Honorable T. P. Chasse, Esq. second in Council at Batavia, to Miss Maria, second Daughter of C. J. Canter Vesscher, Esq.

BIRTH.

At Trichinopoly on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Thomas Mosse, H. M. Royal Scots, of a Son and Heir.

DEATH.

At Trechindoor on the 9th Instant of the Spasmodic Cholera, R. H. Young, Esq. Collector of Tinnevelly, in the 39th year of his age.

A most worthy, honourable character, respected and amiable in every relation of life, and most deeply lamented not only by his afflicted and attached widow but by every person who had the happiness of being acquainted, with him; as well as unfeignedly regretted by every class of the natives under his authority.

At Bangalore on the evening of the 11th. Inst. after a long and painful illness which he bore with the greatest resignation, Lieut. J. Higginbotham of H. M's 69th Regt. a brave officer, highly esteemed and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains were accompanied to the grave by the General Officer Commanding the Division, and his Staff, the Commandant of the Cantonment and Staff, and all the Officers off duty. The whole of H. M.'s 34th Regiment attended, to pay the last tribute of respect, to an Officer, who commenced his military career amongst them, and who served many years as much esteemed, as he is now regretted; he has left a young widow and a child to deplore his loss.

At Nelloor on the 26th March, Captain George Moor of the Invalid Establishment.

At Nelloor, on the 8th Instant, where he had arrived on his way to the Sea Coast for the recovery of health, Captain T. Huntly of the 22d Regt N. I.

At Madras, on the 21st Instant, of an apoplectic fit, Serjeant Bryan, Market Serjeant, aged 32 years.—He was a man whose conduct secured him the esteem, of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and will ever be sincerely regretted by his numerous friends,

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons. Lady Petre, in Essex: the Ladies of the Rev. Henry Dawson, in Harley-street; of Lieut. Col. Coore, in Hawkwell Yorkshire; of the Hon. Mr. Hope, in Mansfield-street; of Urbanus Sartorius, esq. in Paris; of Lieut. Ramsay, R. N. at the Worthings-house, Thanted; of Dr. Blair, at Brighton; of Thos. Fonblanque, esq at Calais; Lady Harriet Jones, at Lansauttede-house; of Sir Crawley Boevey, at Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire; of Benjamin Goode, esq. in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square; of John White, esq. at Bower Cottage, Maidstone; of P. O'Connor, esq. in Hereford-street.

Of Daughters.—the Ladies of Lucius H. Robinson, esq in Parliament-street; of Geo. Shuttleworth, esq. at Tottenham; of J. Smith, esq. in Upper Harley street; of Sir H. Ross, at Edmond Castle, Cumberland; of the Rev. H. Morice, at Ashwell, Herts.

MARRIED.—On the 18th, at Great Marylebone, Edward Banks, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, Surrey; in Queen-street, Edinburgh, Walter Frederick Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, to Lady Elinor Charteris, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.—Stella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, of Paynestown, county of Meath; At the British Ambassador's Paris, James Blakeway, esq of Bedford-street, to Charlotte Henriette, youngest daughter of Mons. Thiehand, of Epernay, Champagne. Mr. T. Warren, to Miss Keems, both of Isleworth. At Deptford, Lieut. George Franklyn, of the Royal Navy, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late John Dudman, esq. Lieut. Angles, of the Navy, to Miss Venables, of Vigo-lane. At Lacisben, Glamorganshire, John Digby Newbolt, esq. eldest son of Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice at Madras, to Blanch, youngest daughter of the late John Knight, esq. of Faerlinch, Devonshire. At Liverpool, J. H. Adams, esq. Deputy Commissary General to Esther, eldest daughter of Ottwell Wood, esq. of Edge-hill. At Lambeth, Robert Potts, esq. son of Major Potts, of Carlisle, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of Mrs. Whissons late of Bath. James Yonge, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley Abbey Gloucestershire. William Heathcote, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Tottenham to Miss Sterling of Mark-lane. John, eldest son of James Farrell, esq. of Merrion-square, Dublin, to Eliza Emily, youngest daughter of the late Francis Bennett, esq. of Thomastown, King's County.

DIED.—At his seat at Charlton-house, Wiltshire, on Sunday last, aged 82, the right Hon. John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Viscount Andover, a general in the army, Colonel of the 44th foot, and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, in Ireland. His Lordship has left issue one son, Thomas Viscount Andover, who will succeed to his titles and estates, and one daughter, Lady Catherine Howard. On Richmond Green, Elton, second daughter of the Reverend Edward Everard. Ann, wife of Captain Charles Jones of Upper Fitzroy-street Aged 43, Anthony Littledale, esq. of Liverpool. At Ravenstouedale, Westmoreland, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. E. Hodgson. At Selby, Yorkshire, Mr. Elhanah Aspinall. At Lanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, Mr. E. Price, watchmaker. at the advanced age of one hundred and four years: until two years previous to his death he followed his business. His sight to the last was so strong that he could read a newspaper, or any small print, without the aid of spectacles. Aged 58, the wife of Mr. Wm. Corston, of Ludgate-street. In New King-street, Bath, the widow of the late Captain Wauchope. At Carthagena, of the yellow fever, Edward, second son of Wm. Chippendall, esq. of Great Queen-street amidshipman on board of the Sapphire. In Bernard-st. Russell-square Bridget, wife of George Glenny, esq. Aged 49, Mrs. Elizabeth Ives, of Oxford-street, Aged 79, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Edmund Lally, vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire. Mary, the wife of Mr. Robert Holborn, Shoreditch. In Queen-street, May-fair, the hon. Catherine Neville, aunt to the present Earl. Aged 88, Mr. Philip P. Meyer, the musical composer: he is asserted to have been the first person who introduced the pedal harp into this country, on his arrival in 1776. At Bradenham-house, Bucks, Olivia Emma, the infant daughter of Sir Wm. Laurence Young. After a few days illness, the wife of Mr. Manton, of Dover-street. Aged two years and a half, Rosa, eighth child of Mr. Cape, of Lombard-street. At Rotherhithe, Surrey, aged 71, Francis Woodruff, esq. In Cavendish-square, the hon. Mrs. Crewe, At Blake Hall, near Ongar, aged 75, Capel Cure, esq. of Great George-street. In a fit of apoplexy, aged 73, Thos. Roe, esq. At Banstead, Surrey, aged 43, Edward Lambert, esq. At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. Dr. J Drought, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, At Upwell, Major Parker: his death was occasioned by burning charcoal being inadvertently placed in his bed-room. In Belgrave-place, Pimlico, at a very advanced age, the widow of J. B. Kennett, esq. of Hoxton. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, after a few days illness, Mrs. Hoare, of Beckenham, Kent. Ellen Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the Rev. Joshua Ruddock, of Wimbledon Common. At Gloucester, the widow of Bishop Harley, and mother of the Earl of Oxford. Essex, aged 71, the widow of Mr. Hollingsworth, of Kensington-square. On Monday evening last, Hester Sarah, the wife of Mr. James Wadmore, jun. of Chapel-street, Paddington, deservedly lamented, aged 35 years. In Rutland place, aged 46, Mr. John Pearson. if the typhus fever, Cordelia, youngest daughter of J W. Jeffery, esq. of Yalding, Kent. Aged 17, of spasms in the heart, Sarah, second daughter of J. S. [illegible] Esq. of Russell-square. At Hanover, aged 71, Lieut.-col. Sir James Bontein, one of his Majesty's gentlemen of the privy chamber. In Tyndale-place, Islington, the daughter of the late Robert Todd, esq. of Lombard-street. The wife of Mr. S. Carter, of Fetter-lane, Fleet-street. In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, aged 85, Charles Dick, esq. heir to the title of Braid. Charles Simpson, the infant son of Mr C. D. Kerr, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square Aged 71, Mr. Joseph Cutherwood, of Bunhill row.

Observer Jan. 30th.

Deaths, of Military Officers in the Year 1819.

General.—Duke of Richmond, K. G. 35 F. Gov. of Plymouth, in Canada 28th August.

Lieut General.—Waller, late of the 3d dragoons in Bath, in July.

Colonel—Hill, 50th regiment of foot, in Jamaica.

Lieut. Colonels,—Blayney, 92d regiment, Jamaica, 28th August. Sparrow, half pay 61st regt. Dep. Adj. General, Jamaica, 22d do. O'Dell. 25th dragoons. 7th April.

Majors,—Rowe, 50th regiment Jamaica, 3d August, Coane, half pay 73d regt. Kandy Ceylon, 5th January. Browne, 67th foot, on his passage from India on board the Malabar, 4th June. Montgomery, 50th foot Jamaica, 11th Aug. Alex. Brown, R. Mar.

Captains,—M'Gachan, 22d foot. Scott, half pay 67th foot, Bombay, 28th Jan. Portbury, 53d foot, Trichinopoly, Madras 30th do. Grant, 1st foot, Jaulnah, Madras, 13th Oct. 1817. Krauchenberg, late 2d hussars, German Legion. Wibner, Adj. to the 1st Surrey Militia.

Lieutenats—A. Stewart, 17th foot, Bengal, 22d of March 1819. M'Bean, 73d foot, Ceylon, 6th January M'Donell, 92d foot, Jamaica, 14th Aug. Mackie, Adj. 92d foot do. 28th do. Marsh, 1 Ba. 60th foot, Quebec, 5th July. North, 50th foot Jamaica, 10th August. Richardson, 50th do. 11th do. Lyon, Adj. do. do. 18th do. Caddell, 86th foot on board the Golconda Transport on passage from India, 20th April. J. Campbell, 26th do. 31st August. Battersby, half pay 30th foot do. 1st May. Rice, 1st West India Rangers, Dominica, 10th April. Wilkinson, 1st Ceylon regt. Colombo, 7th March. Logan, half pay 80th foot Ayr, 10th Feb. Farren, 73d foot, Ceylon.

Cornet,—Ellman, 17th dragoons.

Ensigns,—Barlow, 50th foot, Jamaica 14th August Chalfers, 2d West India Rangers, Bahamas, 22d June Power, do. do. 4th July.

Paymasters,—Darley, 62d foot, Hallifax, N. S. 19th Aug. Montgomery, 50th foot Jamaica, do.

Adjutant.—Watson, Westmoreland Militia.

Quarter-Masters,—Adams, R. Horse Guards, 17th Oct. Handschildt, late 2d Hussars German Legion, 10th May.

Com. Department,—Hardy, Dep. Assistant Commissary General, Jamaica, 7th June. S. MacDouall, do. Trinidad, 30th July.

Medical Department.

Staff Surgeons,—J. Brown, late Assist. Surgeon 50th foot, Jamaica, 23d Aug. Wasdell, half pay. Hinckell, do.

Surgeon,—Cotton, half pay 22d foot.

Hosp Assistant,—Alcock, Jamaica, 4 Aug.

Miscellaneous,—Rev. G. Wright, Officiating Chaplain Halifax, N. S. Rev. T. Humberston officiating Chaplain, Jamaica, 9th Aug.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; May 13, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
1 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	1 4

MAY 15.

We copy the following article on the subject of the Cholera Morbus from the *Government Gazette*:—

"Since the setting in of the North Westers and of the seasonable weather, with a clear atmosphere, and dry equable nights and days, the Cholera Morbus has greatly diminished in Calcutta; and is now in fact not much more prevalent than in the hot months of every year, in which it appears epidemically. The Native and General Hospitals are still free, and the native reports (suspicious as they are) show a very great abatement of mortality. The complaint has not been general throughout the provinces this spring. All the divisions of our troops and Civil stations, above Benares, have remained uncommonly healthy. At Dinapore a few cases of the disease lately appeared in a part of the European corps particularly situated, but the cantonments and the great body of the natives have been very healthy. Mirzapore, Benares, Sarun, Patna, Bahar, Shahabad, Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, Jungle Mahals, Mymunsing Nuddeea Hoogley, and Dinagepore by the last reports were free from the Epidemic. A few cases have occurred at Moorshedabad, and only a few also at Midnapore. The disease has however appeared within the last six weeks with much violence at Jessore, Buckergunge. Comercolly, Dacca, Dacca Jelalpore, and particularly at Sylhet, where it has been more fatal than during any former period. No returns have been received from any of these stations for ten or twelve days, and it is reasonable to conclude that they have also partaken of the favorable change produced by the settling of the weather. The European and Native Troops of the Presidency Division have suffered very little. There is upon the whole ground to hope that the Epidemical disposition of the at-

mosphere is wearing itself out. The ost on set has been partial only, and unquestionably less destructive than those of former years.

We understand that a report from the Madras Medical Board is in progress, and will prove very interesting, as the disease has been perhaps more fatal under that Presidency than in Bengal."

Jaulnah.—We have received another Letter from our Correspondent at his Station, on the subject of Military Pay. and the state of Exchange between Hyderabad and Madras, which opens to our view a system that we trust will soon be ameliorated. The manliness with which our Correspondent offers his name as an authority for the facts stated, and the way in which he expresses his willingness to face enquiry on this subject, are sufficiently appreciated by us, whose only desire is to promote the ends of justice, and to call in the powerful aid of public opinion in remedying those abuses which so frequently creep into the executive branches of the best Administrations, more particularly at places remote from the immediate influence of that which serves to keep them in check.

From this second Letter of our Correspondent. we learn, that Bills at Madras, sell in Jaulnah at a premium of 28 per cent. Hyderabad Rupees; and that though 120 Hyderabad Rupees contain only the same weight of silver as 100 Arcot Rupees. yet the rate at which payments are made is 111 Hyderabad for 100 Arcot Rupees. If this statement be correct, persons receiving payments at this rate lose exactly 9 per cent. on the difference of value in specie; and those who require to make their remittances from thence to Madras, must submit to a still greater loss. When such difference of exchange arises out of a sudden influx and reflux of wealth occasioned by active commerce, it soon finds its level. If however, it springs from other causes, it may remain for a long while permanent, until the benevolent exercise of Authority enquires into and ameliorates the system.

The great object in this, as well as in all other financial matters, it to be quite accurate with regard to the facts and premises; for with these well-founded, the inferences are sure and certain. If these should be mis-stated by our Correspondent (and in such a case it is on his authority they must rest, as it is impossible for one not on the spot to guarantee their being free from error,) we trust that they will speedily be refuted and corrected, and we shall be equally happy to be the medium of such correction. If, however, they are well founded, we have every reason to hope and believe, that an inquiry will be instituted into the losses said to be sustained by the difference between the actual and regulated Exchanges in the Deckan; and when we say this, it is unnecessary to add that our confidence in the justice of the Supreme Government of India, as at present exercised, is such as to convince us redress will speedily follow. Under these considerations. we have merely adverted to the most popularly known facts, and have laid the Letter of our Correspondent, by for the present.

[*Calcutta Journal*

MAY 11.

Cotton.—Cutchoura, (which is the only description in market at present) of first quality, continues to be purchased in small quantities for Country consumption at 25 Rs.—This is not out of proportion with prices in the Interior, the rates at Mirzapore, being 27. 8, and at Bogwangola, 23. 10 at 24, Rs. per Local maund.—The present tempting prices will scarcely induce those who have purchased for the China Market for the purpose of employing their Shipping, to part with the article here, in which case the quantity disposeable here will be small, and prices are likely to keep up while the export to Europe will be short of that of last year, from the known quantity of the article in the hands of exporters that is fit for that market.

Opium.—There has been very little done in this since our last, and the article may be stated at a reduction of 5 Rs. in our former rates, the following is a statement of the export of this from the 31st Dec. 1819. the date of the Company's first sale for 1818-19, to the 30th ultimo

Penang,	385	China	287
Java,	475	Macao,	1387
Sumatra,	80	Other places,	69
		Total Chests,	2683

Indigo.—The quantity of this now remaining is very limited, and it readily finds purchasers at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—In these there is no material alteration.

Salt Petre.—Continues to find purchasers.

Sugar.—Has advanced and is also in fair request.

Madras.

MAY 23.

His Majesty's Sloop *Curlew*, Captain Blackwood, reached the Roads on the 19th from Trincomalie, bringing accounts of the arrival there of H. M. Ship *Leander*, bearing the Flag of Admiral *The Hon. Sir* H. Blackwood. The *Leander* brought two box Packets for this Presidency, which were forwarded on the Brig *Two Brothers*—the Letters it appears extend to the early part of January. It is understood *His Excellency Sir* Richard King will sail for England before the close of the month. H. M. Sloop *Bacchus*, is stated to have reached England on the 25th of December.

Accounts from the Northern Ports state that the Storm raged there with great violence.—At Massulipatam it commenced from the N. W. but unfortunately veered round to the Eastward; when nine native Vessels were driven on shore—but from the prompt assistance afforded few lives, it is hoped, have been lost. The *Edward Strettell* left Vizagapatam on the day the Storm commenced, and as it appears encountered its whole fury; the Cargo consisting of Gram, shifted, and kept the Ship on her beam ends, so that the sea made a complete breach over her—she however arrived safe at Masulipatam on the 12th, There were several Passengers on board, who suffered great privation and distress during the unusually long interval the Storm lasted—and had all their baggage destroyed. Two dismasted Vessels had passed Masulipatam to the Northward; and the *Reliance* arrived there on the 12th with the loss of main and mizen masts, and her foremast sprung. The *Fair Trial* and another Brig, were in Vizagaptam Roads when the *Edward Strettell* sailed. The former was driven out to sea—and the latter (the *Amelia)* totally lost.

The Danish Ship *Nymphen* which came in yesterday, brought a Lascar who had been picked up about 100 miles N. E. from Madras from a piece of wreck upon which he had been six days without sustenance—he states that he belonged to the *Four Sisters*, one of the missing Ships,—that the ship foundered on the evening of the 9th, and that the Officers and crew consisting of nearly 100 persons must have perished, with the exception of himself, and the Second Officer who continued clinging to the same piece of wreck until the day before the *Nymphen* appeared, when being quite exhausted he resigned himself to his fate.

The Brig *Helen* under jury masts has been spoken off Masulipatam.—The Officer who had charge of her when she left Madras had died of fatigue. The *Georgiana* had reached Coringa with the loss of her masts.

It is reported that a Ship has been stranded about 30 miles north of Pulicat.

It is probable that the *Norfolk* has like the other Ship been driven in a disabled state to the Northward and that she may have proceeded on to Bengal.

The accounts from the Malabar Coast of the effects of the Storm are equally distressing with those on this side the Peninsula. The following are Extracts from communications we have received from Calicut upon this melancholy subject.

"We have had a very severe Storm on this Coast which lasted for nearly 48 hours on the 9th and 10th instant, and as this is the close of our trading season when Vessels of all kinds are hurrying to their destined Ports from those on the coast. I fear that the loss of lives and property has been very great. Reports have been already received of the total loss of the Hope, Capt. Denham and Fyzool Rahimanee, Capt. Boles, on the Coast of Canara.—The former was wrecked at Mungaseer a small Port to the Northward of Mangalore.—the whole of the Passengers and Officers of this Ship have been saved and are now at Mungaseer, and as the Ship has not gone to pieces, hopes are entertained that some of the property on board may yet be saved. I regret to say that the fate of the unfortunate people on board the Fyzool Rahimanee has been more melancholy, as out of about 80 souls on board on the morning of the 10th when she sunk, there is every reason to believe that at least 50 perished, including the Commander, his wife and Children. a Lady Passenger, and the two mates. In Malabar the only square rig'd Vessels lost, of which there is any information, are a Ship and Brig belonging to the Beebee of Cananore, the former at Cananore and the latter at Ternore. The Wind veered from the Northward, to the Southward of West, and was not upon the whole so violent, as far as I can judge, as it was to the Northward in Canara.—The Captain of the Hope reports that he saw the wrecks of several Vessels to the North of Mangalore.

Of Native Vessels, viz. Dingies, Dows, Battellas, Pattamars. &c. I apprehend from 50 to 60 have been destroyed in Canara and Malabar, but few lives have been lost I am happy to say.

The Bombay papers of the early part of the month will give you the names of the Lady Passengers lost on the Fyzool Rahimanee.—those of the Hope were Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Captain Atkinson of the Hibernia, and her Child, Mr. and Mrs. De Souza and family, all saved.

Account of the loss of the * Fyzool Rahimanee, received on the evening of the 12th May from 4 Lascars belonging to the Ship, who had came into Mangalore.

The Ship Fyzool Rahimanee, belonging to Mahommud Ally Khan of Bombay, bound to Bengal, was ready for sea, when on Saturday, the 6th of May, the said Mahommud Ally Khan died at Bombay. The Ship sailed from Bombay on the 8th instant, under the command of Captain Boles, having on board Mrs. Boles, and their two Children, the one a boy of the age of 6 years, and the other a girl about a year and a half old; 2 Mates, a Lady passenger, a Butler, a waiting boy, an Ayah, a Cook, 3 Moguls, 8 Jews, two of whom were accompanied by their wives, with two male and one female Child, a Portuguese Seacunny and his wife; 3 other Seacunnies, and 24 Lascars; there was also a Chest containing treasure, and there were 63 Horses, of which, it is understood, that 24 belonged to Mohammud Ally Khan; 20 to a Mogul, and 19 to another person.

The Ship left Bombay with a favourable wind, but a gale having set in on the 9th, she began to leak, as well as to take in the sea at her Ports. The Captain ordered the pumps to be worked, and the water was also bailed out with buckets, but instead of diminishing it continued to increase. The Ship being likely to sink, it was determined to run her ashore, and she had arrived off Canp, to the South of Durrie Bahadoogum; and was in 8 fathoms water, when, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 10th Inst. there being a prospect of her going down, the Captain with his wife, and children, and the Passengers, got into the long boat on the deck, in the hope, that when the Ship sunk the boatwould float, and they might by that means reach the land. The Ship went down, the boat floated off; but two or three seas took her astern, and upset her; and all who were in her perished. The following persons escaped from the Ship: the Butler, the servant, a Jew passenger, about 40 Lascars, & 5 horsekeepers. These also may have escaped; but on this point the deponent cannot speak with certainty. They saw the bodies of the Lady passenger, of the Captain's daughter, and some others.

The following is republished from the Gazette of Saturday.

WRECK OF THE ATLAS.

On the forenoon of Tuesday, May the 8th, 1820, the ship riding heavy, and the sea breaking heavy over her, hove the guns over board. she then parted from the small bower cabie, and being observed to be drifring fast on shore amongst the breakers, slipt, her chain cable and put to sea under the storm staysails which were instantly blown to pieces, the ship at the same time falling on her beam ends, it was then found necessary to cut away the mizen mast in hopes of her righting, which carried away both the quarter boats, wheel, binacles and nearly one third of the round house, At half past three P. M. the main mast went with a terible crash close by the board, but still the ship righted none and would not wear. The main mast in falling disabled the lee pump and tore away the planks in the wake of the Channel bolts which occasioned her to leak considerably. It now blew a hurricane. the ship entirely upon her beam ends was quite unmanagable, the rudder not having sufficient hold in the water to wear. At 5 P. M. experienced a sudden shift of wind to the S. W. and found the ship drifting fast towards the Pulicat shoal. At half past 11 P. M. the ship struck with a terrible crash among the breakers on Pulicat Sands, immediately cut away the foremast, she being inclined to swing broad side to; the water at that time being as high as her main deck beams. At 1. A. M the ship being struck with a heavy sea parted in two in the wake of the mizen chains, the crew endeavouring to save themselves on the quarter deck which at about 2 A M. separated from the lower work and was drove by the breakers towards the shore, the crew closely clinged to it as their only resource. At about half past three it struck the beach and upon mustering the crew found five deficient, viz. 2 men and 1 boy Europeans and 2 Natives.

The commander, officers and crew return their most sincere thanks to D. Broniham, Esq. Resident at Pulicat, for his attention towards them—in their then helpless state, and take this opportunity of paying this public tribute of gratitude which they consider so justly due to his humanity and the hospitable manner in which they were received and treated by that gentleman.

JAMES BOWIE,
Chief Officer of the late Ship ATLAS,
for the Commander, Officers
and Crew of the said vessel

MAY 25.

Accounts from Calingapatam state that the Storm was equally severe there as at the other Ports to the Southward, of that place; & that the Ketch *Jane*, the property of Captain John Dalby, then in the Roads, with a full Cargo, was driven on shore, and completely wrecked.

We have yet no account of the Ships *Two Brothers* and *Norfolk*, nor of the Brigs *Skylark* and *Lucy*; all of which left the Roads at the same time with the others, after the Storm had commenced.

The Ship *David Scott* was expected to leave England for Madras in March, and the *Waterloo* and *Ganges* in Feb.

Accounts have reached the Presidency, of the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship *Thomas Coutts* at Bombay on the 12th instant, having on board Sir Thomas and Lady Munro.

The Bombay and China Ships it is understood, are to come round to this Coast and Bengal for freight for China—their being no Cotton at Bombay.

The Wreck of the *Atlas*, we understand, was sold at Public Auction on Saturday last for seven hundred and sixty-two Pagodas.

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* List of the Officers, Passengers and Crew, Lost.

Captain and Mrs. Boles and their 2 Children—1 Nurse Miss Greenwaiter 4 Jews, 2 do, females names unknown—1 do. Mr. Serrant--Raine, Chief Officer---Mr. Curry 2d do, 1---European Carpenter---1 do. Gunner---1 do Qr. Master---26 Lascars, Syrang and Tindal--9 Horsekeepers,--Total 55.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—JAN. 14TH.

Abstract of the net. Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years ended fifth Jan. 1819, and fifth Jan. 1820.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1819.	Year ended 5th Jan. 1819.
Customs	7,886,417	6,319,988
Excise.....	18,948,450	19,763,31
Stamps.....	6,291,270	6,184,22
Post Office	1,339,000	1,475,00
Assessed Taxes.....	6,217,574	6,176,52
Land Taxes.....	1,209,632	1,234,325
Miscellaneous.....	368,083	392,75
Unappropriated War Duties.....	85,180	166,001
Total Consolidated Fund.....	42,145,595	41,717,13
Annual Duties to pay off Bills.....	2,656,566	3,424,131
War Taxes.....	3,880,799	3,015,549
Total Revenue.....	48,982,960	48,156,815

(*Continued in the Supplement.*

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

From the above, it will be seen, that notwithstanding the imposition of the new duties, of which about 200,000*l.* are calculated to have found their way to the Treasury in the last quarter, the total produce of the year 1819, as compared with that of the year 1818, shows a deficiency of 425,507*l.* This is the deficiency even after allowing for a differeuce of about 400,000*l.* in the receipt of arrears due upon the Property Tax and War Duties.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

On Friday New York papers arrived in town, by way of Liverpool. They inform us, that the two Houses of Congress met on Monday, the 6th ult. In the Senate the proceedings were confined to the appointment of some standing committees and other matters of regulation. In the House of Representatives an Election took place for the office of Speaker; when Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was re-chosen, by a majority of 147 out of 155 votes Mr. Clay in his address of thanks observed, that "that during the Session which was about to open, there was every reason to anticipate that the matters which the House would be required to consider and decide would possess the highest degree of interest." The House having dispatched preliminary business, on the next day the President, Monroe, transmitted to the Congress the opening message, or speech, which presents an interesting view of the political state of the Union, with referrence to its external relations and domestic oconomy.

The President commences by congratulating Congress on its once more being enabled to meet in the Capitol, in consequencc of the restoration of the public buildings.

He next notices the sicknesses, which has lately ravaged some of the principal cities, the health of which he now assures them, is completely restored. The harvest, though less abundant than usual will be sufficient for home consumption, and will even leave a large surplus for exportation, & the derangement of some of the monied institutions, which has, however, diminished "by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested."

The President then directs the attention of Congress to concerns with Foreign Powers. The negociations with Spain relative to the cession of Florida, being primary in point of interest, have of course precedence; and it may be seen from the context of the Message, that *the fate of Florida is determined.*—The President, in justification of the conduct of the American Government, enters into an historical narrative of the wrongs sustained by American citizens from Spain some twenty years ago, and of the engagements entered into by the Spanish Government for making compensation to the Americans for their losses. The negociations on these points are represented to have been conducted on the part of Spain with all the wily hypocrisy which, unhappily for the interests of mankind, too frequently distinguish the diplomatic intercourse of rival States, and were protracted until the year 1818, when Don Onis, the Spanish Minister to the United States, with the full concurrence of his Government, concluded a treaty with the United States, by which, among other points, Florida was to be ceded to the Americans. The King of Spain has hitherto refused to ratify the treaty, alledging, that the Government of the United States has attempted to alter the effect of the 8th article of the treaty, relative to some private grants of land in Florida, and also, that it encouraged the buccaneering expedition which some time since seized upon the province of Texas. The President replies to the first charge, that these grants were actually *antedated*, in order to come within the treaty: and if so, this, it will be acknowledged on all hands, was a transaction so much in the nature of a fraud. that it ought not to be suffered to stand for a moment against the fair sense and honorable construction of the treaty. The second allegation is met by a positive denial on the part of Mr. Monroe; who declares that every sort of discouragement had been shown to such adventurers, whose projects had utterly failed. The President having argued the merits of the case, and shown not only that Spain was bound by good faith to ratify the treaty, but that the opinion of France and Great Britain had been unequivocally expressd in favour of the ratification, he suggests to the Congress the propriety of considering "whether it will not be proper for the United States *to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain*, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her." He admits, however, that the case "forms a strong appeal to the candour. magnanimity, and honour of the United States;" that "much is due to courtesy between nations;" and above all, that "by a short delay they should lose nothing;" and thence concludes that it "might be proper to make the law proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanation as may be desired during the present session of Congress."

The President speaks of the South American contest with a manifest leaning to the Independents; either with the view of intimidating Ferdinand, or conciliating the new republics. The progress of the war, he remarks, has operated manifestly in favour of the Colonies, and he glances generally at the probable acknowledgement by the United States of the Independent Government in South America as an event not far distant. The observance of a strict neutrality between the contending parties is, however, still to be enforced.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States, occupy a short thought pithy portion of the Message.—The sum of what the President communicates on that head is, that having found it impracticable to obtain from England a more restrained and ample intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, both in the West Indies and on the Continent he recommends to Congress further, "prohibitory provisions" in the laws relating to that intercourse.

The true intent of the articles of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to carrying off, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, has been referred to the decision of a foreign Sovereign, the common friend of both parties; and his answer is to indicate what further measures are to be pursued by the United States on this subject.

Mr. Monroe described the Revenue as being in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments which still continue to exist in various parts of the Union, and which have, he admits, deeply affected the manufacturing, as well as commercial interests of the United States. To devise remedies for these evils he leaves to the wisdom of Congress.

He then notices the new works that are nearly completed, or going on; such as these in the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, on the Potomac, below Alexandria, on the Peapatch in the Delaware, and at the Narrows in New York Harbour; as well as the establishment of new stations on the Mississippi and the Missoori.

"Much progress has been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship-building."

The Message concludes by recommending, that the American squadron shall not be withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and states that it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and Indian Seas, to protect their commerce from the piracies of adventurers from every country.—Orders have been sent to the commanders of their public ships, to bring all such vessels, navigating under the American flag, to be proceeded against according to law.

Such are the leading points of this important public document, in which the President of the United States, has displayed a degree of wisdom and moderation highly honourable to himself as a statesman; and which, if strictly acted upon, cannot fail to rebound to the character and interests of his country.

The Lichfield Mercury,—Jan. 14.

It appears that M. Lavalette must surrender himself a prisoner as soon as he shall arrive in Paris, in order that the King's pardon, which has been granted to him, should be confirmed in solemn audience.—*Ibid.*

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1820.

Bets to a considerable amount were made, that Consols would not reach 69 during the present Account. The *Bulls*, this morning made a successful effort, and several bargains were made at 69⅛, which decided the above wagers; they soon receded, and at one o'clock were were 68⅞. Notwithstanding this fall, the *Bulls* are using great exertions to get them, up but the monied men are of opinion, that they will not improve before settling day, the 18th inst. It is expected that the state of the Revenue for the last Quarter will be made public this morning or to-morrow, which no doubt, will operate for a rise or fall.

Letters from New York, of the 7th of December, have been received (*via* Liverpool) which, contrary to all previous hopes, have brought several considerable orders for British goods, particularly the manufactures of Yorkshire (exclusive of coarse woollens) and Lancashire (exclusive of coarse cotton goods). These letters express strong hopes that the commercial distress of the United States had passed its zenith; specie had become more plentiful, and confidence among merchants had considerably revived.

Notwithstanding the prohibitory laws of the American Legislature, two vessels sailed from New York on the 1st ult. wholly laden with arms and ammunition, known to be for Lord Cochrane's squadron and other Patriot [illegible]. The cargoes were paid for in hard dollars.

The Reading World are obviously under great obligations to the periodical press, in the Series of new Novels called the *Circulating Library*, which promise to present a monthly exhibition of superior novelties in this line of composition; while the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels* present an inexhaustible supply of interesting matterials in another line. Both will continue to supply every desireable novelty in the two important branches of Literature, consisting of *Fiction* and *fact.*

During the sojourn of the Earl of Lonsdale in this city, last week, we understand he expressed himself greatly satisfied with the improvements lately made in our Castle, and commended the arrangements adopted in that place to protect it from the *pretended* threatened attack of the Radicals. We are sorry to understand that his Lordship left Carlisle, where he has considerable influence and possessions, without subscribing to the fund for relieving the distresed poor, and for comforting the cheerless dwellings of penury at this inclement season of the year. Some of his Lordship's political friends have likewise withheld their mite from the fund, alleging that it was designed to comfort the Radicals.—*Carlisle Journal.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Royal Highness, for the purpose of considering how far it may be practicable and advisable, to establish, within his Majesty's dominions, a more uniform system of Weights and Measures, having obtained such information as we have been able to collect, beg leave to submit, with all humility, the first results of our deliberations.

I. We have procured, for the better consideration of the subject referred to us, an abstract of all the Statutes relating to Weights and Measures, which have been passed in the United Kingdoms from the earliest times; and we have obtained from the County Reports, lately published by the Board of Agriculture, and from various other sources, a large mass of information, respecting the present state of the customary measures employed in different parts of the United Kingdom. We have also examined the Standard Measures of capacity kept in the Exchequer, and we have inquired into the state of the Standard of Length of the highest authority. Upon deliberate consideration of the whole of the system at present existing, we are impressed with a sense of the great difficulty of effecting any radical changes, to so considerable an extent, as might in some respects be desirable; and we therefore wish to proceed with great caution, in the suggestions which we shall venture to propose.

II. With respect to the actual magnitude of the standards of length, it does not appear to us, that there can be any sufficient reason for altering those, which are at present generally employed. There is no practical advantage, in having a quantity commensurable to any original quantity existing, or which may be imagined to exist, in nature, except as affording some little encouragement to its common adoption by neighbouring nations. But it is scarcely possible, that the departures from a standard, once universally established in a great country, should not produce much more labour and inconvenience in its internal relations, than it could ever be expected to save in the operations of Foreign commerce and correspondence, which always are and always must be conducted by persons, to whom the difficulty of calculation is comparatively inconsiderable, and who are also remunerated for their trouble, either by the profits of their commercial concerns, or by the credit of their scientific acquirement.

III. The Subdivisions of Weights and Measures, at present employed in this Country, appear to be far more conveni-

ent for practical purposes than the Decimal Scale, which might perhaps be preferred by some persons, for making calculations with quantities already determined; but the power of expressing a third, a fourth, and a sixth of a foot in inches, without a fraction, is a peculiar advantage in the Duodecimal Scale; and for the operations of weighing and of measuring capacities, the continual division by Two renders it practicable to make up any given quantity, with the smallest possible number of standard Weights or Measures, and is far preferable, in this respect, to any decimal scale. We would therefore recommend, that all the multiples and subdivisions of the Standard to be adopted should retain the same relative proportions to each other, as are at present in general use.

IV. The most authentic standards of Length, which are now in existence, being found, upon a minute examination, to vary in a very slight degree from each other, although either of them might be preferred, without any difference that would become sensible in common cases; we beg leave to recommend, for the legal determination of the standard Yard, that which was employed by General Roy, in the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, as a foundation for the trigonometrical operations, that have been carried on by the Ordnance throughout the country' and a duplicate of which will probably be laid down on a standard Scale, by the Committee of the Royal Society ,appointed for assisting the astronomer Royal, in the determination of the length of the pendulum; the temperature being supposed to be sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit, when the scale is employed.

V. We propose also, upon the authority of the experiments made by the Committee of the Royal Society, that it should be declared, for the purpose of identifying or recovering the length of this standard, in case that should ever be lost or impaired, that the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum, is 39,1372 inches of this scale; and that the length of the metre employed in France' as the tenth millionth part of the quadrantal arc of the meridian, has been found equal to 39.3664 inches.

VI. definitions of measures of Capacity are obviously capable of being immediately deduced from their relations to measures of Length; but since the readiest practical method of ascertaining the magnitude of any measure of capacity is to weigh the quantity of water, which it is capable of containing' it would in our opinion, be advisable in this instance, to invert the more natural order of proceeding, and to define the measure of capacity, rather from the weight of the water they are capable of containing, than from their solid content in space. It will therefore be convenient to begin with the definition of the Standard of Weight, by declaring, that nineteen cubic inches of distilled water, at the temperature of 50 degrees must weigh exactly ten ounces Troy, or 4,800 grains; and that seven thousand such grains make a pound avoirdupois; supposing, however, the cubic inches to relate to the measure of a portion of brass adjusted by a standard scale of brass. This definition is deduced from some very accurate experiments of the late Sir George Shuckburgh, on the Weights and Measures of Great Britain: but we propose at a future period to repeat such of them as appear to be the most important.

VII. Definitions thus established are not calculated to introduce any variation from the existing standards of Lenght and of Weight, which may be considered as already sufficiently well ascertained. But wish respect to the measures of Capacity, it appears, from the Report contained in the Appendix (A), that the legal standards of the highest authority are considerably at variance with each other: the standard gallon, quart, and pint of Queen Elizabeth, which are kept in the Exchequer, having been also, apparently employed, almost indiscriminately, for adjusting the measures both of corn and of beer; between which, however, a difference has gradually, and, as if may be supposed, unintentionally crept into the practice of the Excise; the ale gallon being understood to contain about four and a half per cent more than the corn gallon, though we do not find any particular act of parliament in which this excess is expressly recognized. We think it right to propose that these measures should again be reduced to their original equality and at the same time, on account of the great inconvenience which would be derived from the facility of determining a gallon and its parts, by the operation of weighing a certain quantity of water, amounting to an entire number of pounds and ounces without fractions, we venture strongly to recommend, that the Standard Ale and Corn Gallons should contain exactly ten pounds Avoirdupois of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, being nearly equal to 277.2 cubicinches, and agreeing with the Standard pint in the Exchequer, which is found to contain exactly twenty ounces of water.

VIII. We presume that very little inconvenience would be felt by the Public, from the introduction of this gallon, in the place of the customary Ale Gallon of 282 cubic inches, and of the Winchester corn gallon, directed by a Statute of King William to contain 269 and by some latter Statutes estimated at 272¼ cubic inches; especially when it is considered that the standards, by which the quart and pint beer measures, used in London, are habitually adjusted, do not at present differ in a sensible degree from the standard proposed to be rendered general. We apprehend also, that the slight excess of the new bushel, above the common corn measure, would be of the less importance, as the customary measures, employed in different parts of Great, Britain, are almost universally larger than the legal Winchester bushel.

IX. Upon the question of the propriety of abolishing altogether the use of the wine gallon, and establishing the new gallon of ten pouuds, as the only standard for all purposes, we have not yet been able to obtain sufficient grounds for coming to a conclusive determination; we can only suggest, that there would be a manifest advantage in the identification of all measure of the same name, provided that the change could be made without practical inconvenience: but how far the inconvenience might be more felt than the advantage, we must leave to the wisdom of his Majesty's Government to decide.

X. In the mean time it may be advisable to take into consideration the present state of the numerous and complicated Laws, which have been enacted at various times for the regulation of the Weights and Measures employed in commerce; and the Abstract of these Laws, which we have prepared, will be found in the Appendix (B) of this Report. We must however reserve, for a future occasion, the information which we have procured respecting the customary Weights and Measures of the different counties, as we have not yet been able to reduce our Abstract into the most convenient form, for affording a connected view of this branch of the subject referred to us.

(Signed) JOS. BANKS
WM. H. WOLLASTON, GEORGE CLERK,
THOMAS YOUNG, DAVIES
GILBERT, HENRY KATER.

Soho-square, June 24, 1819.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Marlborough-street.—On Saturday an investigation which excited the greatest interest, and lasted till a very late hour, came on at this office before J. E. Conant Esq. the sitting magistrate.

Elizabeth Barnes, a girl about 16 years of age, was brought up in the custody of Plank, the officer, charged by Mr. John Wright, linen draper, of Foley-place Marylebone, on suspicion of having at several times set fire to his house and furniture. She was also charged with having by some extraordinary means set fire to the wearing apparel of Mrs. Wright, at various times, by which her clothes were burned off her back, and injured her so dreadfully that her life is despaired of.

The office was crowded to excess Mr. Wright stated, that the prisoner had been servant in the house for some time past, but they never suspected her of any thing wrong until they were induced from the following most extraordinary circumstances, to entertain an idea that she had intentions of destroying the house and family. Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, about half-past eight o'clock, his mother was sitting in the parlour by herself, & the prisoner was in the shop when his mother was seriously alarmed by a fire which broke out in the shop, which did considerable injury, and it commenced by some means in one of the drawers in the counter.—Friday, the 7th of Jan. about 11 o'clock in the morning, his mother was sitting by the fire in the kitchen, the prisoner being the only person with her and on rising she had not gone as far as the door before all her clothes were on fire; and had it not been for speedy assistance in putting out the flames, she would have been burned to death; she was burned dreadfully. The next day (Saturday,) about 12 oclock in the morning, on witness's return home, he had not been long in the house before he was alarmed by the dreadful screams of his mother, who was in the kitchen; he proceed there, and again found her enveloped in flames; he succeeded in putting them out; there was scarcely any fire in the grate; at the time the prisoner was the only person with her; & when her clothes caught fire his mother was more than 8 feet from the grate. No suspicion was at this time formed against the prisoner and she was ordered to protect his mother. On the Sunday he was in the parlour, and his mother and the prisoner were in the kitchen together, but being alarmed by her screams, he ran down stairs, and founded her again covered with flames; he put a rug over her, and put them out, by which he saved her life. Part of her clothes were burned to a cinder, and her flesh was materially injured: the prisoner had just left the kitchen at the time this appeaerd, & when his mother was crossing the kitchen she found herself again in flames: her clothes were burned on her back: she did not know by what means she caught fire, but was fully confident that no spark flew on her: she thought something supernatural attended her. She described when the flames touched her skin, that she felt it like knives crossing her. The prisoner, when this happened burst out laughing at his mother although her life was in peril; the suspicion on his mind was that the prisoner had thrown something on her to cause the burning. On the Sunday his mother was placed under the protection of his sister, but happening to go into the kitchen, where the prisoner was, her clothes by some unknown means again caught fire: her violent screams alarmed Miss Wright, who went down stairs and found her clothes all in flames; she tore off her clothes as well as she could, but she was injured so dreadfully by the fire that she was put to bed: they left her apparently asleep, but in short time after they were again alarmed by her screams, & on going up stairs, they found her in the bed surrounded by fire, the bed & the curtains being all in a blaze & in attempting to extinguish them; the house & property were much injured.—The prisoner was afterwards sent up stairs, and she came down again, saying the room was all on fire; they went up stairs, and found one of the rooms all in flames: they were with much difficulty put out.—The next alarm was on Tuesday evening, at half past eight, when the counter was destroyed by fire: there were two drawers marked A and B—the fire commenced in drawer A—drawer B. the girl was ordered to take into the coal vault; she took it down but shortly returned, saying the vault was on fire: on proceeding thither be found the coals on fire: engines arrived, and it was put out. The same night Mr. Bannister's room (one of the lodgers) was on fire—afterwards the room of Miss Wright his sister—and next day, a chest of drawers. There were three other alarms of the same sort. when the prisoner was ordered instantly to quit the house. He spoke to Mr Lockie, of the Fire officer. The officers of this establishment were employed to make every inquiry, and since the prisoner quitted the place they had not undergone the least alarm. His mother was confined to her bed, and was under the care of a surgeon, without the least hopes of recovery.

Miss Wright attended in a very weak condition, and corroborated every thing her brother had stated.

Plank, the officer, stated, that he had made every inquiry into the characters of the lodgers, which were very good.

The prisoner, in her defence, denied the charge, and said her mistress's clothes caught fire accidentally. She knew nothing of the other accident.

Mr. Conant said, of all the cases he had ever heard of, he never knew of one to equal the above in atrocity, and he had no doubt but the prisoner was guilty of something which he was afraid could not be brought against her, without the attendance of Mrs. Wright. She being unable to attend, and taking the prisoner's youth into consideration he would order her to find bail to keep the peace till Mrs. Wright was well and assured the magistrate that he would use every entreaty to make her come forward, but her situation at present was most dangerous. [*Lichfield Mercury*,—*Jan* 21.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

The Earl of Thanet presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Rochester, in Common-hall assembled, against the bills now pending in Parliament.

The Duke of Devonshire presented a petition from Mr. Thomas, Flanagan, of Sligo, praying for inquiry into the state of the tolls in that neighbourhood.

The malt duty-bill went through a committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNSDAY DEC. 15.

At 4 clock a house was made with much difficulty.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

Mr. B. Wilbraham presented a petition from William Salisbury, praying that the house would take into consideration his plan for employing the poor. This plan had been tried and found successful in one place; the petitioner was anxious that the practicability of extending its benefits should be inquired into. He moved that the petition do lie upon the table.

Lord F. Osborne asked a right hon. gent. opposite, whether the committee on the poor laws was to be renewed.

Mr. S. Bourne was understood to anwser in the affirmative.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, that the plan mentioned in the petition had been put in practice in the house of correction in London, and with a beneficial effect. He did not know whether the hon. member meant to move for a committee, but if he did, he hoped he would let it stand over till the motion of an hon. bart. (Sir W. De. Crespigny), which stood for to-morrow, should be disposed of.

Mr. B. Wilbraham acceded to the wish of the hon. alderman, so far as to postpone the motion for a committee. The plan of Mr. Salisbury was not so general as Mr. Owen's, which was meant to extend all over the country. Mr. Salisbury's plan could extend only over one parish: it appeared to him a good one. He did not mean to propose any further step till after the recess. He thought this plan and the plan to be discussed to-morrow night totally distinct.

Sir W. De Crespigny said, that Mr. Owen's plan was upon a much more enlarged scale, and calculated to be extended throughout the country, for the purpose of employing the poor and improving the agriculture.

Mr. Mellish made some observations which we did not hear.

Mr. Sturges Bourne was also inaudible.

Lord F. Osborne said, that the reappointment of the committee on the poor laws, he considered, judging from what they had done, a gross delusion on the country.

Mr. B. Wilbraham withdrew his motion that the petition do lie upon the table, and moved that it be referred to a committee.

Mr. Huskisson rose, not to oppose the motion, but to state the impossibility of foreseeing now what might be the result of the motion to morrow. Therefore the best mode of disposing of this petition was to refer it to a committee, who should judge whether its object could or could not be realized. The other plan embraced much more extensive views.

Sir W. De Crespigny begged to say that Mr. Owen had no idea of emolument. His object was the general benefit— the benefit of human nature.

Mr. John Smith felt extremely happy that the employment of the poor was to be taken into consideration; and though the subject could not have fallen into better hands than those of the hon. member for Dover (Mr. B. Wilbraham.) But he thought it rather hard, that the hon. bart, who had given such long notice of this motion, should on the arrival of the day, find the subject already disposed of.

Mr. B. Wilbraham explained

Mr. Alderman Wood again expressed a wish that the subject should be postponed till after to-morrow.

Sir Charles Burrell deprecated members being run away with by their feelings. It had been stated, that a tenant of the hon. member for Newcastle had raised 17 quarters of wheat from one acre, by substituting the spade for the plough. But upon inquiry the hon. member had found that his tenant had raised only seven quarters.

Mr. Brougham agreed that members should guard against being carried away by their feelings, but thought they should not in doing so, resist the adoption of any practicable plan of improving the condition of the poor. Even seven quarters per acre was a very great growth, and an improvement not to be despised.

Sir. C. Burrell explained.

Mr. Lyttelton thought it was hasty and unfair to refer such a measure at once to a committee, without giving members time to get acquainted with the subject. He was astonished that the hon. of the hon. gentleman could be so disposed to. (Cries of "No, no.") He had not been in the house when the subject was introduced, and he had therefore supposed it had been the notion of the hon. bart who was at the head of a visionary plan. (Hear.) He thought still that the petition ought to be laid on the table and printed, in order to afford an opportunity of judging of its character before it should be referred to a committee.

Mr. Wilberforce was of opinion that there were many distinct sources of remedy and relief for the poor. Very material and useful benefits might be done to them. The difficulty arose from persons not seeing their way, and feeling averse to excite expectations by bringing forward any plan. He thought it might be possible to find employment for the poor by public works. By doing so the price of labour would be increased and general benefit would arise. A gentleman from the north (we believe Mr. Maxwell) had given notice of a motion for the employment of the poor in that part of the country. He would give his support to any plan by which the lower orders could be benefitted.

Mr. B. Wilbraham withdrew the motion for a committee, and moved that the petition should be laid upon the table and printed.—Ordered.

PENRYN CORRUPTION BILL.

Sir Charles Burrell, for some reason which we could not hear, postponed the report to Friday next, with an intention of postponing it further if necessary.

Sir Charles Mouck made some observations respecting the propriety of saving a double vote, which would accrue to the hundred if they voted both for the county members and for the borough members.

Sir Charles Burrell said, that he had no specific plan of that kind in view. What the hon. bart, had suggested was not consistent with his plan. It would be taking away a major in order to give a minor. The hon. member who had lately taken his seat for Hertfordshire had formerly represented a borough. He must have been at much trouble, have canvassed, and incurred considerable expense in order to represent a county. This was an instance to prove that a county was very considerably preferred, besides the great inconvenience which always attached to outvoters.——

The Speaker hear interrupted the hon. bart, and reminded him, that it was irregular to enter into this discussion upon a mere postponement notice.

The cotton factories' amendment bill was read a third time.

Mr. Hume took the opportunity of calling the attention of the house to the mischief of legislating between masters and servants. Instead of tying up the hands of the masters, they ought to leave them to their own discretion, the house would on all future occasions be careful not interfere. Men were entitled to the free disposal of their time and means.

Mr. Wynn gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 42d of George III., in order to supply an omission in the Irish election law.

Mr. Leslie Foster postponed the motion respecting the education of the poor in Ireland till after the recess.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Lord Althorp began by explaining the differences between the bill which he proposed now to bring in, and the bill which he had brought in upon this subject last year. The great principle in both bills was the examination of the debts before the subject should be brought into court, and the compulsion upon debtors to take the benefit of the law. He retained those parts, but he would not now contend for the sale of all the insolvent's property. He had left town when the act was renewed last year, otherwise he should have opposed the renewal, because the present laws made it totally impossible to satisfy the country however good the intentions of commissioners might be. His Majesty's ministers had since removed not only the commissioner but all the clerks. This had been most properly done. The effect was every thing that could be wished. The new commissioner had acquitted himself so that persons in trade obtained every thing they could wish for. But unless the laws were altered in such a maner as he had proposed last session, it was totally impossible for the commissioner to give full satisfaction. But he would save the expense now by continuing the commissioner as now appointed. In order to make the previous examination sufficient, it would be necessary that the examiners should not be private, but appointed by the commissioner. Objections had been made last year against the giving power to assignees to sell real property. He was satisfied that, that power ought to be admitted; but as he could not bring it into practice, he proposed that real property should be sequestered, and the profits applied to the payment of the debts. He threw himself upon the indulgence of the house, as he had brought this measure forward without much preparation, wishing, as he did, that the bill should be brought in before the recess; first, in order to give time for considering it; and next, because the act which the bill was to supply would expire in so short a time. What he conceived absolutely necessary was, that a previous examination should take place, and that creditors should have the power of compelling debtors to take advantage of the act, Unless those two points should be secured, it was needless to pass the bill.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill, and Lord Althorp and Mr. G. Lamb were appointed to prepare it.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. J. Smith said that he held in his hand a petition from a most respectable class of persons. It was a petition upon a subject of the greatest importance, and to which he entreated the particular attention of the house. It was a petition against a proposed enactment, that persons convicted a second time of a blasphemous or seditious libel might be banished for seven years. As many respectable persons were engaged in the trade of bookselling, as they were, many of them, persons of large capital, of good education, and of habits which qualified them for the best society in the country, they were in the greatest distress at the proposed enactment. What rendered it so extremely important to them was the great uncertainty of what constituted libel. There was scarcely a word so undefined as libel. The petitioners complained, and as he thought with justice, that a punishment was now to be applied to literary offences, which had hitherto been reserved for cases of felony, and for atrocious crimes. They urged that the fear of such a punishment must necessarily prevent the free exercise of those talents in which their own interests were immediately involved. Amongst the names which were subscribed to this petition would be found those of persons of the first eminence in their business—persons who had embarked a capital of hundreds of thousands in their trade. But they felt that the profits of their trade were rendered insecure by a measure of this description; and many whose signatures were attached to this petition would, he doubted not, abandon their business, if the measures were carried into effect. He trusted, therefore, that the noble lord would devise some other plan of putting an end to the evil of that propagation of blasphemy & sedition with which we had been visited, and which the petitioners most readily admitted called for some effectual remedy. It would add to the character of the noble lord, to introduce some provision, that should put it out of the power of a worthless apprentice, or a dishonest agent, to bring his employer into danger.

Mr. Bernal merely rose to state, that he considered the literature, the freedom, and security of this country to be inseperably connected. He could himself bear testimony to the wealth and intelligence of that class of persons who were now petitioning the house. Their prayer certainly deserved the utmost consideration, and it was but a common debt to their loyalty and character to listen to their remonstrances on this subject. The petition was then brought up, read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Lord Castlereagh wished to apprise the house, that he intended to propose some alterations in the committee upon this bill, which would perhaps meet the views of the petitioners, whose respectability he most willingly acknowledged. One of these alterations respected the penal part of the enactment, and he was happy to state that he did not see any necessity of pressing the liability to transportation. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him, upon a full review of all the communications which had been made to him upon the subject, that simple banishment would be an adequate penalty in those cases of treasonable and blasphemous libel of which an individual might be a second time convicted. It had certainly been represented to him, that the punishment of transportation had hitherto been peculiarly confined to felonious offences; and he believed that the moral, the religious, and political interest of the country, might be protected without [illegible] that transportation should be reserved for cases of a return from banishment, and it would thus be substituted for the penalty of death.

Mr. M. A. Taylor thought that the omission of the penalty of transportation qualified to a considerable degree the mischief of the bill in question; but unless the law, as it now stood, was proved to be insufficient to punish either blasphemous or seditious libels, he must in the first instance protest against the introduction of a new species of punishment. It was incumbent on the noble lord to show a pressing necessity before the bill could receive the general approbation of the country. If the noble lord had brought forward his other measures in a similar tone of mildness and allowance, he would have met with much less opposition from that side of the house. But he trusted that hon. members would require that a strong necessity should be shown for measures which went in the short period of three weeks to effect an entire change in the constitution of the country.

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, he did not mean to preclude the argument which would undoubtedly arise upon a future stage of the question by any statement that he had thought it due to the house to make, but simply to apprise it of the marked difference which the proposed alterations would introduce.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Lord Castlereagh rose to move the second reading of this bill, and observed, that in so doing, he might satisfy the object of the right hononrable gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney) as well as his own, and the general convenience of the house. The bill might then be committed to-morrow and reprinted, so as to be in the hands of members on Friday next. On the question of the third reading the general principle of the bill might be discussed, and he apprehended that this course of proceeding would be found the most advisable which could under the present circumstances be adopted. The alterations which he had in contemplation to propose he would now endeavour shortly to explain. The first branch of the measure was that which rendered it applicable to all publications sold under a certain price and treating of political matters. There were two classes of works which he did not think it necessary to include in this description: the one consisted of occasional publications of a local nature, and involving only local interest; the other respected periodical works, published at intervals considerably distant from each other, and which were of considerable importance so far as they related to the diffusion of knowledge and the support of religion and morality. It did not appear to him that it would be proper to saddle such publications with the new duty of four pence upon each separate number. The house would readily see that the great object of this measure was to apply only to works which were the channels of mischief, and the means by which sedition and blasphemy were propagated through the country. It was intended, therefore, to confine its provisions to periodical works published in succession within the term of 26 days, so as in fact to exempt all monthly and other publications not coming forth within that time. Still, in order to guard against the means of obvious invasions, it might be necessary that the periods of publication should be required to be uniform, and that the application of stamp-duties to all works conveying intelligence should not be avoided. The second branch of this bill referred to the subject of securities to be given by persons publishing facts or intelligence of a particular kind. It was not intended to press inconveniently on newspapers, the principal end in view being to put responsibility on all persons who sent forth works of a particular description to the public. He certainly must adhere to the principle of all papers or pamphlets of less than two sheets, and sold under the price of 6d., and issued within the period to which he had alluded. At the same time he wished it to be understood, that the new stamp duties should only be coextensive with periodical publications. The security required as the bill was now framed was 500l. generally from the printer; it being at his discretion to produce it himself or obtain it from 3 or 4 other persons. It had been stated to him that this sum was too large, it might be more easily raised or answered for in some places than in others. The times, however, in which we lived, seemed to him to require, that persons exercising the power of the press should be men of some respectability and property. But as it was represented that this sum of 500l. might press too heavily on persons of a moderate capital, or in distant places, he would propose to reduce the sum to 300l. in London and its vicinity, and to 200l. in the provincial towns. He was aware that it might be urged that there were persons not possessed of any capital, who were still anxious to address the public on political questions. Cases of individual hardship might certainly arise; but at a time like the present, it appeared to him necessary that the law should be made effectual for its purpose. Arguments might certainly be raised as to the influence of pamphlet writing, upon the morals and interests of the community. Into that argument he would not now diverge. It affected entirely the general principle; and all that he now meant was to give a general description of the amendments or modifications which he was ready to support.

Mr. Tierney declared that he felt much obliged to the noble lord for the explanation which he had just given. Without abandoning his objection to the principle of this measure, he was willing to close with the noble lord's proposition as to arrangement. His only doubt was, whether the bill as reprinted, might not be in the hands of members before Friday, and whether it might not pass through the committee that night.

Mr. Brougham wished that the ground upon which he assented to the second reading should be distinctly understood; the explanations which had been given did not at all remove his general objection to the measure; but he certainly could perceive no advantage which could be derived from discussing it until it was printed with its new alterations. After all that had been said, he still remained of opinion that the introduction of a new punishment into our law was the most dangerous innovation which had been attempted in his time. To another principle he must also decidedly object. It was that which held forth, that the possession of a certain fortune was necessary before any man should discuss political questions through the press.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Lord Castlereagh then observed, that with respect to the bill relative to blasphemous and seditious libels, he was willing to postpone the second reading to Monday next. The order for the second reading was read, and postponed to Monday accordingly.

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MISDEMEANOUR BILL.

Lord Castlereagh, referring to the order of the day for the second reading of the bill regarding the right of traversing on indictments or informations for misdemeanours, stated, that if no objection was entertained, he should propose that it be now read a second time.

Mr. Tierney observed, that it must be within the recollection of the house, that in his former allusion to this measure, he had spoken in ignorance of its provision. As he was now informed upon that point, he felt his principal objection removed. A noble friend of his had, in another place, effected an alteration which would be more beneficial to the interests of society than any enactment for a long period. The power of prosecuting on the part of the crown was at length defined and limited. He made these remarks with the more satisfaction, because the noble lord to whom he had alluded (Lord Holland) was a Whig of the first distinction. (Hear, and laugh.)

Mr. Brougham professed himself to be also desirous of acknowledging the merits of the noble lord to whom allusion had been made, and he felt it to be the more necessary on this occasion, because the credit of those modifications which the bill had undergone had been, he would not say taken by, but given to, another noble lord, who certainly had never shown himself an advocate for whiggish principles; and it might also be remarked, that a similar provision had been submitted by his noble friend (Lord Holland) five years ago, and rejected by the other house (Hear, hear.

Lord Castlereagh said he was glad that the merits of the bill were acknowledged; whether they were to be ascribed to the noble lord or another, he would not then enquire.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the report of this bill be then received.

On the question that the report be read,

Mr. Powlett suggested the exemption from the operation of the bill of a part of Durham (the western part, we believe).

Lord Castlereagh objected to the proposed exemption. However inconvenient the operation of the bill might be found in some places, yet it would be impossible for the house to go into that minute detail to ascertain the particular line beyond which the bill might be required. In his opinion such precautionary measures as the present should not only be extended over the diseased parts of the country, but also in some instances over those sound parts which were contiguous to those diseased, in order to prevent the disease from spreading,

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Powlett, which were not audible in the gallery,

Mr. Lambton disclaimed on the part of his constituents the odium which the application of this bill would be likely to cast on them.

He moved as an amendment, that the report of the bill be read that day six months. Upon this the house divided, when there appeared for the Amendment, 38.—Against it, 94.—Majority, 56.—On our return to the gallery we found the Speaker putting the question that the bill be read a third time to morrow, which was carried in the affirmative.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, gave notice of a motion for the 23d inst. respecting the production of copies of petitions of merchants and others on the subject of the trade to India.—Adjourned at half-past six.

Selections.

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

In perusing the productions of native American authors, it is impossible not to be struck with the great number of words used by them in peculiar and unauthorized senses, and from which not even their best writers are free. To English ears, these *Americanisms*, as they are termed, sound so strangely, as to induce some, who have not the means of procuring correct information, to suppose that they speak a dialect entirely distinct from the English tongue. Hence, says Mr. Weeden, "an American, on arriving in England, is not unfrequently requested by intelligent persons to give a specimen of his native tongue, in [on] the supposition that this is either a distinct dialect of English, or even an Indian language." He affirms that the English language is spoken with as great purity by the different classes in America, as by the corresponding classes in England; while the strongly marked dialects of Scotland and even of some English counties, the source of so many barbarisms and corruptions, have no parallel in the United States. At the same time he admits that there are words and phrases current, not only in conversation but also in the most respectable published Works of America, which have not obtained the sanction of English authors of the present day.

Mr. Palmer gives the following as a specimen of the *worst* English which can possibly be heard in America; it is a dialogue with a New England man settled in Kentucky. On arriving at the tavern door, the landlord makes his appearance.

"*Landlord* Your servant, gentlemen, this is a fine day.

"*Answer*. Very fine.

"*Land.* You've got two *nice creatures*, they are *right elegant* matches:

"*Ans.* We bought them for matches.

"*Land.* They cost a *heap* of dollars (a pause and knowing look); 200, I *calculate*.

"*Ans.* Yes, they cost a good sum.

"*Land. Possible*! (a pause) going westward to Ohio, gentlemen.

"*Ans.* Yes: we are going to Philadelphia.

"*Land. Philadelphia*, ah! that's a *dreadful* large place, three or four times as *big* as Lexington.

"*Ans.* Ten times as large.

"*Land.* Is it by George? what a *mighty heap* of houses (a pause); but I *reckon* you was not *reared* in Philadelphia.

"*Ans.* Philadelphia is not our native place

"*Land.* Perhaps *away up* in Canada.

"*Ans.* No, we are from England.

"*Land. It is impossible?* Well, I *calculated* you were from abroad (pause); how long have you been from the *old country*?

"*Ans* We left England last March.

"*Land.* And in August here you are in *Kentuck*. Well, I should have *guessed* you had been in the States some years; you speak almost as good English as *we do!*" (*Palmer's Journal*, p. 130.)

Groaning, Crying, &c.—A French Surgeon has published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish: and that [illegible] uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations, than those who, suppose that it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and violent roaring of a patient during the time he is undergoing a severe surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby so sooth his nervous system, as to prevent fever and ensure a favourable termination. From the benefit, hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying or groaning, he supposes that "by these processes of nature," the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and that the nervous system is in consequence rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man, who by means of crying and bawling, reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of two hours. That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French Surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day. By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease, and may prolong life to an incredible extent. (*Gazette of Health.*). Query.—May not this discovery be submitted with propriety to the Legislature now deliberating upon the seditious meeting bill?

GEORGE BIDDER.

We had the pleasure, says the Editor of the Scotsman, of witnessing this boy's singular powers of calculation, along with a few gentleman, on Thursday evening. The following are some of the questions which were put to him:—

How many times does a wheel, 7 feet 3 inches in circumference, revolve in a distance of 13 miles 3 furlongs? Answer (in one minute) 9,740 and 5-7ths times.

What is the product of 62,473,364 multiplied by 27,356? Answer (in 3½ minutes) 1,709,035,023,584.

What is the per centage on 35,7271. 17s. 6l. at 17½ per cent? Answer 6,386 7s 1¾

What is the cube root of 122,615,327,232? Answer (in 2½ minutes) 4968.

If the Bible contains 743 pages, each page 57 lines, and each line 17 words, how many words in the book? Answer (in less than a minute) 719,967.

A statue stands between two trees; the pedestal of the statue is 90 feet from the top of each tree, and the one tree is 60, the other 54 feet high, required the distance between the trees? Answer (in one minute) 149 feet.

A great number of other questions were put to him, most of which, except some of a complicated kind, rather belonging to algebra, he answered with astonishing rapidity and accuracy. The process is entirely mental. The numbers he is to work with, however long, are not given in writing, but merely mentioned aloud; and by simply repeating them himself, he keeps them in his memory, and performs all the necessary operations with them with invariable accuracy. He evidently does not work by the ordinary methods; for in getting the product of two or more numbers, he finds the highest numbers first.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	1	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	„ per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar W[illegible]	Bombay Candy	45	0	00
[illegible]		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	30	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	60	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	90	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			
„ 5 to 8,	„ „	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	75	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	61	0	00
Plate,	„ „	65	0	00
Bolts,	„ „	60	0	00
Japan,	„ „	60	0	00
Persian,	per Surat mound	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	„ „	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	„ per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	„ „	32	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	270	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore,		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		22	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	„ „	50	0	00
3d ditto,	„ „	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	22	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	10	0	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	45	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bowingur, & Goga,	„ „	26	0	00
GUM, Abima, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	150	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	„ per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	Per 100	11	2	00
Ditto Bags,		13	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koucan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HATS, good,	„ each.	10	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	56	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	56	0	00
English Square,	„ „	38	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	38	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	„ „	38	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 „ 10,	„ per cwt			
Hoops,	„ per cwt.	9	0	00
Kentledge,	„ per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. „ per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	„ „	10	0	00
Red,	„ „	11	0	00
White	„ „	14	0	00
China,	„ „	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	5	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	0	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	„ „	7	2	00
Bussorah,	„ „	6	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	25
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	„ per lb.	0	1	00
Black	„ „	0	1	10
Green	„ „	1	0	00
Yellow	„ „	00	0	80
Red	„ „	00	0	80
Blue,		00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	142	0	00
Bhatcole,		145	0	00
Eastern,	„	142	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	7	0	00
PITCH,	„ per barrel	18	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,	per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	8	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	35	0	00
Mocha,		30	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SAL AMONIAC,	Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	155	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	18	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort	„	14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	„ per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per none Case	50	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	„ per cwt.	10	2	00
Bundle,	„ „	11	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	7	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	24	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		5	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	1	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,				
Siam Soft,		5	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	per „ Barrel	40	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	„	80	0	00
Pegue,	„ Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES.	per „ box	20	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	„ per „ barrel			
Spirits,	„ per „ gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal. none	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	17	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per „ dozen	40	0	00
Port,	„ „	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	„ per „ pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Soumosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	35	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Rajapour,		32	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	215	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00
Freight to England,	None.			
Loose Freight				
To China,	None.			
To Bengal,	None.			

Of Canvass Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.